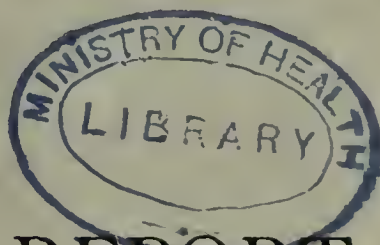


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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

---

FOR THE YEAR

1952



BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, 1952

### *Chairman :*

MR. R. BANKS, 195, Station Road, Beeston

### *Vice-Chairman :*

MR. F. STOWELL, 35, East Crescent, Beeston

MRS. E. M. BOURNE, 20, Rossell Drive, Stapleford  
MRS. F. WILSON, 2, The City, Beeston  
MR. P. A. BLACKLER, 11, Riverdale Road, Attenborough  
MR. F. T. BROUGH, 2, David Grove, Beeston  
MR. N. CHALLENGER, 21, East Crescent, Beeston  
MR. R. C. EDGE, 34, Ewe Lamb Lane, Bramcote  
MR. J. FURLONG, 5, Hawthorne Avenue, Stapleford  
MR. W. IRELAND, 8, Abbey Drive, Beeston  
MR. E. J. MANTLE, 19, Marina Avenue, Chilwell  
MR. G. F. MATTHEWS, 157, Brookhill Street, Stapleford  
MR. H. V. OADE, 21, Beeston Fields Drive, Beeston  
MR. A. OLDHAM, 206, High Road, Chilwell  
MR. H. PEEL, 14, Hampden Grove, Beeston  
MR. J. W. PLOWMAN, 125, Brookhill Street, Stapleford  
MR. G. H. ROWE, 22, Chetwynd Road, Toton  
MR. F. SCOTHERN, 34, Shanklin Drive, Stapleford  
MR. E. SLAWSON, 9, Broadgate Avenue, Beeston  
MR. T. L. V. WHITE, 24, Park Road, Chilwell

# **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

## *Medical Officer of Health :*

E. BEBBINGTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

## *Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

(a) (b) (c) (d) W. R. BROWNHILL

## *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

(a) (b) D. T. JONES

## *Additional Sanitary Inspectors.*

(a) (b) D. J. SMITH

(a) (b) (g) N. J. ADAMS

## *Rodent Officer :*

H. LITTLEWOOD

## *Health Department Clerk-Typist :*

(f) E. WINDASS

## *Pupil-Assistants in Health Department :*

K. COLEMAN	- to 3-7-52	M. YOUNG	- to 25-7-52
J. GRIMDITCH	- to 16-8-52	R. H. TREECE	from 1-8-52
K. TURNER	from 1-10-52		

---

## **Housing Welfare Department :**

### *Housing Welfare Officer :*

(e) P. A. HEWITT

### *Housing Enquiry Clerk :*

J. OXLEY

- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Joint Examination Board.
- (b) Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d) Sanitary Science (Buildings and Public Works) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e) Housing Management Diploma of Institute of Housing.
- (f) Diploma in Public Administration.
- (g) Royal Sanitary Institute Hygiene and Sanitation Certificate.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am again privileged to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the district.

During the year 1952 there were 1,348 cases of Infectious Diseases of which 829 were measles.

The Measles epidemic started in March and reached its peak in December 1952, continuing throughout the first months of 1953.

327 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the period but fortunately there were no deaths. This number was the highest annual figure recorded during the past five years.

The number of cases occurring due to inadequate isolation of patients was a cause of concern, and it was necessary again to enlist the services of the Health Visitors and School nurses to instruct parents in their responsibilities.

There were six cases of Infantile Paralysis but no deaths.

During the year the General Practitioners reported to the Department 11 aged persons who were in need of hospital care and attention, their social conditions being highly unsatisfactory.

In one case the patient was not willing to leave his home, and action had to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

I have been greatly concerned by the conditions under which several of our aged population are living, and would like to commend the Home Help Services for their great assistance in looking after some of these old people. I feel that a home for the aged is an urgent need within the district and would recommend that the County Council as Welfare Authority continue with their efforts to this end. "The arctic loneliness of the winter of life" is surely enough without removing these unfortunate folk from their few social contacts.



## SECTION "A"

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District in Acres .. .. .	6,488
Population (Registrar General's estimate— mid 1952) :—	
Home population (all ages) including members	
of the armed forces stationed in the area ..	50,430
Number of Inhabited Houses (according to Rate books) ..	14,785
Rateable Value .. .. .	£308,610
Sum represented by Penny Rate .. .. .	£1,212

## VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the Vital Statistics for the year relating to Net Births and Deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers.

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births	Legitimate ..	337	361	698
	Illegitimate ..	24	15	39
	Total ..	361	376	737
Stillbirths	Legitimate ..	8	5	13
	Illegitimate ..	1	—	1
	Total ..	9	5	14
Deaths (at all ages) ..		225	193	418
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Legitimate ..	6	7	13
	Illegitimate ..	—	1	1
	Total ..	6	8	14

LIVE BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	14.61
STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) ..	18.64
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	8.28

The following tables compare the Birth, Death, Infant Mortality and the Maternal Mortality Rates over the past five years.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	19.8	17.31	16.41	15.01	14.61
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	9.6	9.07	10.35	10.1	8.28
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE— (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) .. .. .	54.4	44.4	24.05	17.68	18.99



### MATERNAL MORTALITY

Numbers of Deaths Registered		Rate per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)				
From Sepsis 1952	From Other Causes—1952	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Nil	Nil	1.05	1.17	1.23	Nil.	Nil

The Birth and Death rates were the lowest ever recorded in the history of the Urban District. Of the 418 Deaths occurring within the district, 62.4% occurred in people over the age of 70, and 81% were individuals who had passed their 60th birthday.

It is pleasing to report that the Infantile Mortality rate remains at a very low level. It is 30% below that of England and Wales as a whole and 40% below the average figure for all the Urban Districts in the County of Nottinghamshire.

The following table compares the birth, death, infant mortality and maternal mortality rates for this district with those of England and Wales as a whole.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
Beeston and Stapleford .. ..	14.61	8.28	18.99	Nil
England and Wales	15.3	11.3	27.6	.63

### CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Cause	No. of Cases
Prematurity .. .. .	1
Congenital Deformity—(a) Atelectasis .. ..	4 (Three of which were premature).
(b) Congenital heart disease .. ..	1
(c) Congenital specific disease .. ..	1
(d) Erythroblastosis foetalis .. ..	1
Bronchiolitis .. .. .	1
Pulmonary Collapse .. .. .	1 (Premature)
Intracranial Haemorrhage .. .. .	2 (One of these premature).
Asphyxia Pallida and Rhesus incompatibility .. ..	1
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn .. ..	1 (Premature).

13 of the deaths occurred in the neonatal period (during the first month of life).

The child who suffered from acute bronchiolitis died in the third month. This child came from a good home, and is said to have had respiratory difficulty since birth.

It will be observed that 78% of the deaths occurred in children who were born prematurely or who suffered from a congenital defect.

## SECTION " B "

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

## (a) Provided by the County Council

Details of these services are provided for information by courtesy of the County Council.

**Ambulance Facilities.** The Nottinghamshire County Council have a comprehensive co-ordinated Ambulance Service covering the whole of the administrative County Area.

The ambulance requirements of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District are in the main covered by the vehicles and personnel of the Beeston Ambulance Depot. The vehicle establishment of this Depot is four ambulances and one sitting case car.

The following will compare the demand during 1950, 1951 and 1952.

Calls	1952	1951	1950
Accident and Emergency ..	905	956	6668 (Total)
Other .. .. .	6582	6065	
<b>Patients Carried</b>			
Accident .. .. .	219	283	7544 (Total)
Emergency .. .. .	715	700	
Treatment .. .. .	7968	6819	
Infectious .. .. .	132	79	
Maternity .. .. .	214	208	
Other .. .. .	44	182	
Total Mileage involved ..	74719	75612	77640

Not all the patients resided in the area of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District Council.

**Methods by which the Public may obtain an Ambulance :—**

- (a) IN EMERGENCY. Dial " O " (or 999 where the appropriate facility has been provided—the disc on the instrument will indicate this) and ask for " Ambulance." The telephone number, as indicated on the instrument, and the caller's

name and address should be given when requested. The Exchange will connect the caller with the main station concerned. The nature of the emergency and the address (or exact location in the case of an accident) to which the ambulance should be sent, should be clearly stated.

All urgent calls for accidents, sudden illness or maternity will be answered without question, and the Main Station will provide an ambulance either directly or through a Sub-Station.

- (b) **NON-URGENT CALLS.** These should be made to the County Ambulance Control, by dialling or asking for Nottingham 88771. Such calls, including routine hospital attendances, etc., will only be accepted when supported by a recommendation as to need from a Doctor, Nurse, Midwife, Dentist, or other responsible person. The following information should be given by a person making a call :—

His or her name and address,

Name and address of patient,

Patient to be conveyed from.....

to..... (Place or address in each case)

Time and date of ambulance required,

Type of case or nature of illness.

In these cases as much notice as possible should be given.

#### THE USE OF MESSENGERS.

Instead of telephoning, messengers may be sent direct to any station, sub-station or depot, but in emergency the method described above is preferable. It is to be emphasised that the dial " O " or " 999 " method should never be used except in circumstances of urgency. The service is free and no payment should be proffered to drivers or attendants.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the Ambulance Service is provided only for those patients who really require

it. Before recommending a patient for ambulance transport otherwise than in emergency, doctors, midwives, nurses, dentists and others should therefore be satisfied that the patient could not, owing to illness or disability, reasonably be expected to travel by public transport. The ambulance service may be abused at the expense of a patient where need is desperate—and at the cost of his life.

### **Maternity and Child Welfare Centres**

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal sessions are held at the Beeston and Stapleford Centres as follows :—

DOVECOTE LANE, BEESTON .. Every Monday and Wednesday  
afternoon, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford .. On alternate Thursday after-  
noons, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.

The Doctor is in attendance at each session.

### **CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS :**

#### **Dovecote Lane, Beeston**

Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	} Medical Officer attends the Centre on Tuesdays & Fridays & consults on alternate Thursdays by appoint- ment.
Thursdays ..	
Fridays ..	

#### **Pinfold Lane, Stapleford**

Mondays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.	} Medical Officer attends on Wed- nesdays each week, and on alter- nate Mondays.
Wednesdays ..	

#### **Ordinance Depot, Chilwell**

Alternate Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon	} Medical Officer attends every session.
--	---

#### **27, Wentworth Road, Chilwell**

Wednesdays 9.30 to 12.0	} Medical Officer attends alternate sessions. Commencing July, 1953.
-------------------------	---

Health Visitors are in attendance at each Ante-Natal and Child Welfare session.

## IMMUNISATION CLINICS

Immunisation Clinics are held twice monthly, one being held at the Beeston Centre on the first Tuesday morning of the month and one at the Stapleford Centre on the first Friday afternoon of the month. Vaccination Clinics are arranged as necessary.

## SCHOOL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on both days
Thursdays „		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on Tuesdays.
Fridays do.		

## DENTAL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Thursdays	}	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
		2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

## ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston :—

Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays, do.		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford :—

Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	}	From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays, do.		

## SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

1. Monday afternoon and Wednesday all day in Beeston.
2. Monday and Thursday mornings in Stapleford.

## OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CLINICS

Alternate Wednesday mornings, 10.0 to 12.0 noon—Beeston.

Alternate Friday afternoons, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.—Stapleford.



### HOME HELP SERVICE

The expansion of this service continues, and at the time of writing, six full-time and fourteen part-time Home Helps are employed by the Nottinghamshire County Council in this district.

Home Helps are available for households where domestic help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. The charge for their services is now 2/9 per hour, but the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied in cases where the householder is unable to afford the standard charge.

A Sub-Organiser and a Case-Worker are employed in this district and have office accommodation at Dovecote Lane Clinic, Beeston. The telephone number is Beeston 56603.

The following is a full report of the work done within this district during the year :—

Cases where service continued from 1951	..	59
New cases served in 1952	.. .. .	123
Maternity cases	.. .. .	42
Illness	.. .. .	38
Aged and chronic illness	.. .. .	97
T.B.	.. .. .	3
Large families	.. .. .	2
Full Cost	.. .. .	80
Assessed	.. .. .	30
Free cases	.. .. .	72

### DAY NURSERIES

There are now two fifty-place non-residential Day Nurseries within the district, one at Stapleford and one at Beeston.

The demand for married female labour in the district is still falling, and consequently the waiting lists of both Nurseries are greatly reduced. Priority is given to those cases where the mother is of necessity the bread winner.

### CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

The provision of draught-proof cots with hot-water bottles, blankets, etc., and an ambulance is made for all premature infants requiring transportation to hospital. They are accompanied by a Midwife or Health Visitor.

Similarly equipped cots are provided for such infants nursed at home.

The services of a Consultant Paediatrician are available when required.



### (b) Provided by Other Bodies

#### RHEUMATISM CLINIC

A Rheumatism Clinic held in the Chilwell Memorial Hall is run by the British Red Cross Detachment, two sessions being held weekly, on Wednesday afternoon and evening and Saturday afternoon during the months October to May.

Patients are treated on production of a Doctor's certificate ; three masseurs (two from the General Hospital and one from the Red Cross Detachment) being engaged.

#### NURSING IN THE HOME

1. **Infectious Diseases.** All cases of Infectious Disease which cannot effectively be isolated at home and nursed by members of the household are removed to Isolation Hospitals. No assistance is available from any other source for nursing infectious disease cases at home.

2. **General.** There are eight district nurses operating in the district, four appointed by the Beeston Nursing Association, two by the Chilwell, Attenborough and Toton Nursing Association, and two by the Stapleford Nursing Association. These Associations function on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens from cases or suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Food Poisoning and complications of Pregnancy and the Puerperium are sent for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, 63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham. There is no charge for this service. A small stock of tubes, swabs, etc., for these purposes is kept at the Health Department, Beeston.

#### SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS

The Scabies Clinic at Bramcote continues to function. On receipt of a request from the Local Medical Practitioners, Factory Medical Officers, School Medical Officers or any other source, arrangements are made for those concerned to attend at the Special Scabies Clinic at Bramcote Park for treatment.

The patients are given a hot bath and are treated twice, usually on successive days, with Benzyl Benzoate.

A Benzyl Benzoate product with a vanishing cream base has been used successfully on very small children for whom the normal 25% Benzoate emulsion proves too irritating.

Lethane Oil is still supplied free to cases of Pediculosis.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION

Mother's Clubs continue to prosper in Beeston and Chilwell.

The Beeston Club has 78 active members, and is run under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Cockin, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. The Secretary is Mrs. G. Warsop, 45, Leyton Crescent, Beeston.

The members meet each fortnight, usually on Monday or Wednesday, for educational and social meetings.

The Educational meetings are well attended, the numbers averaging about 60 per meeting. A large percentage of the subject matter of the talks given relates to health.

The 'daughter' club, in the Chilwell area has a membership of 45.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1951

The following are the results of medical examinations of Council employees in connection with the Council's Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

Number of Superannuation examinations	..	30
Number of examinations for Sick Pay Scheme	..	47
Number Accepted	.. .. .	44
Number Rejected	.. .. .	1
Number accepted conditionally	.. .. .	4

There were also 9 examinations made of workmen who had been absent for periods of over one month.

## SECTION "C"

**Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and other Diseases**

On receipt of notification of an Infectious Disease the following procedure is put into practice :—

In cases of Scarlet Fever, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Diphtheria, etc., the home of the patient is visited by one of the Sanitary Inspectors, who reports regarding the home conditions, contacts, and the advisability of removal to hospital. Swabs are taken where necessary and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for investigation for bacteria, and the Health Department arrange the removal to hospital of all cases requiring hospital treatment or isolation. The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse is also notified of all appropriate cases, and it is her duty to visit and educate the parents regarding contact periods, isolation periods, and to follow up school and pre-school contacts who are susceptible.

Disinfection of premises and library books is carried out by the staff of the Health Department as and when necessary.

Head teachers of the schools in the district are notified of all cases of infection occurring amongst their children. They, too, are required to notify the Health Department of any cases of infection occurring in their schools as soon as they become aware of such.

In cases of Measles and Whooping Cough the Sanitary Inspector does not visit, but an informative letter is sent to the parents instructing them in the duties of isolation and quarantine, and pointing out the penalties for neglect.

Since so many complaints have been received from members of the public concerning children suffering from Whooping Cough who have not been isolated adequately, the Health Visitor and/or School Nurse now visits such notified cases.

Wherever possible in cases of suspected food poisoning all utensils and all food still remaining from meals taken during the 24 hours preceding the onset of symptoms are submitted for examination.

In the event of an epidemic of food poisoning, dysentery, etc., the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory staff is requested.

Cases of, and Deaths from, Notifiable Diseases during the past five years.

Disease	Total Confirmed Cases Notified				Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths				
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	95x	107x	98	67	78	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria .. .. .	2x	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. .. .	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia and Post Abortive Sepsis .. .. .	4	9	5	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
Pneumonia .. .. .	12	29	39	43	21	17o	23	20	16	10
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .. .. .	67	60x	49	46	47	11	22*	20	14	8
	8†	9†	8†	10†	7†					
Tuberculosis—Other Forms .. .. .	5	8	8	5	2	4	3	5	1	2
	1†	1†								
Erysipelas .. .. .	4	4	9	8	11	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis—Paralytic .. .. .	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Paralytic .. .. .	4	18	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .. .. .	345x	703	158	938	829	1	0	0	2	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	141	36	247	188	327	0	1	2	1	0
Dysentery .. .. .	0	0	3	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis infective.. .. .	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Food Poisoning .. .. .	0	3	19	16	15	0	0	0	0	0

† Inward transfers—no actual notification received. x Includes non-civilians.

o Includes one death from Acute Primary Pneumonia

\* Includes two cases discovered after death.

### DIPHTHERIA

One case of nasal diphtheria was notified during the year, following a positive swab taken at the Children's hospital, where the child attended with nasal catarrh.

The infant, who was six weeks old, was admitted to the Isolation Hospital, where six consecutive nose and throat swabs proved negative.

Swabs from the mother were also negative, and she was found to be Schick negative, having undergone Diphtheria Immunisation at the age of 12.

The child was proved to be non-immune and there was no clinical evidence of diphtheria.

One wonders whether or not the original swab had become contaminated from an extraneous source.

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

This function is carried out by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting, with the consent of the Urban District Council, as an Agent of the County Council.

Number of persons primarily vaccinated during 1952:—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	193
(ii) By Private Practitioners .. .. .	..	197

Number of persons re-vaccinated during 1952 :—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	3
(ii) By Private Practitioners .. .. .	..	90

Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1952 :—

Born in year								Tot.
1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1943	1938		
					—47	—42	Imm.	
No. Immunised	117	454	609	595	655	3606	3185	9221



### **POLIOMYELITIS**

During the year 12 notifications were received of Poliomyelitis, six of which were subsequently confirmed.

Five cases were paralytic and one non-paralytic.

The age range of the six confirmed cases was between two and fifteen years. No case died, and at the time of writing only one case had been left with residual paralysis. In three cases there is no obvious muscular weakness, while in the other two cases there is slight residual weakness of the muscles of the legs.

The first case occurred on the 13th August and the last on the 14th November, 1952.

No connection could be traced between the cases, but the father of the case occurring on the 26th September was a refuse collector, and the following case occurring on the 4th October came from a house on his round.

### **DYSENTERY**

Two cases of Dysentery were notified during the year, but neither case was confirmed bacteriologically.

### **FOOD POISONING**

There were 15 notifications (corrected) of Food Poisoning, representing two outbreaks and eleven single cases during the year.

In the third quarter of the year there were six cases, while in each of the second and fourth quarters there were four cases.

In nine cases an agent able to cause the infection was isolated.

Seven cases were due to Salmonella organisms, and two cases to other bacteria.

In every case the food related to the outbreak was eaten at home. There were no deaths.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN  
1952 ON SPECIMENS FROM BEESTON  
AND STAPLEFORD U.D.**

**I. Clinical Specimens** (from General Practitioners and M.O.H.).

Nose and Throat swabs ..	90	39 positive haem. streps. 8, Positive Vincent's Organisms.
Sputa .. .. .	206	45 Positive T.B.
Faeces .. .. .	118	3 Positive <b>Salm. Bovis</b> <b>morbificans</b> 3 Positive <b>Salm. typhi-murium</b> 1 positive <b>Salm. Paratyphi</b> <b>B.</b>
Urines .. .. .	42	
Miscellaneous .. ..	22	
Total ..	<u>478</u>	

**II.** 123 Samples of Milk, two of Water, 49 of Ice Cream and one Ice Lollipop were examined as also were 52 rats and mice, the details being set forth later in this report.



**TUBERCULOSIS**  
**New Cases and Mortality during 1952.**

Age Period (Years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— .. ..	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5— .. ..	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10— .. ..		2						
	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0
15— .. ..	4	3	2				1	
	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0
20— .. ..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2*	3						
25— .. ..	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
	1*	1*						
35— .. ..	2	5	0	0	2	1	0	0
45— .. ..	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
55— .. ..	3	1*	0	0	1	1	0	0
65— .. ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29 3*	18 4*	2	0	5	3	2	0

\* Inward Transfers—no actual notification received.

The following table will compare the deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the past five years :—

	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Pulmonary .. ..	8	14	20	22	13
Non-Pulmonary ..	2	1	5	3	3

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the continued support and encouragement of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the valuable assistance of my colleagues in other Departments, the guidance and help of Dr. Jeremiah, the County Medical Officer, and the wise counsel of Dr. Ludlam, Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

I should like to take this opportunity of wishing Dr. Tibbits a long and happy retirement, and to acknowledge his help in the past.

I should also like to record my sincere thanks to Mr. W. R. Brownhill, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his willing co-operation, and to all the members of the Health Department for their loyalty and excellent team work.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. BEBBINGTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1952.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report for 1952, my eleventh year in the service of this Authority.

### SECTION "D" SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER

With the exception of a few isolated properties, the whole of the district obtains its water from the Nottingham Corporation. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, has no plumbosolvent action and no complaints have been received.

The following table gives particulars of samples taken by your Inspectors during the year.

No. of the Sample	Source of Supply	Where Taken	Examined by	Result
1	Borehole	Canteen tap after chlorination	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory
2	"	Pump house (un-treated)	"	"
3	"	Canteen tap after chlorination	Public Analyst	Of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption
4	"	Pump house (un-treated)	"	"

## PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

### **Refuse Collection.**

This service has continued to function efficiently during the year. Our fleet now comprises :—

- 3 S. and D. fore and aft rear loading tipping vehicles.
- 1 S. and D. rear loading moving floor vehicle.
- 2 Guy side loading vehicles (one a spare).
- 1 Guy vehicle used mainly for salvage work.
- 2 Brush electric Ponies for Waste Food Collection.

The dustbin incentive bonus scheme introduced in the middle of 1951 is in operation still and has proved most useful in helping to maintain a weekly collection service despite periodic staff difficulties.

A new S. and D. fore and aft rear loading tipping vehicle is on order to replace our oldest side loader.

**Refuse Disposal.** The whole of our refuse is dealt with by separation and incineration and I am pleased to be able to report that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, following an inspection by their Inspector, Mr. Sumner, have sanctioned two of the sorely needed improvements at the Destructor, referred to in my last report, namely Dust Control and improved messing and cleansing facilities for the men.

It is hoped that these improvements will be carried out in the very near future.

**Salvage of Waste Materials.** During the year, 1,671 tons of various materials were salvaged, an increase of 140 tons on last year.

The sale of these salvaged materials realised £10,171, a very useful sum, but some £2,628 less than the receipts in 1951. This fall was due mainly to the rapid drop in paper prices mentioned in my last report, and the fact that during the year this Council along with many others accepted a voluntary reduction in the tonnage sent to the Paper Mills, which had become very much overstocked. The profit on salvage amounted to £5,686.

**Particulars of Materials Salvaged during the year ended  
31st March, 1953 :—**

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT SOLD				VALUE		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .. ..	622	14	2	0	5514	9	9
Textiles .. ..	22	4	0	12	392	12	4
Raw Kitchen Waste ..	481	13	3	0	1695	0	8
Baled Tins .. ..	462	12	0	0	2078	0	6
Scrap Iron .. ..	79	13	3	0	374	5	10
Non-Ferrous Metals ..	1	4	0	0	113	14	6
Miscellaneous .. ..	1	0	0	0	2	10	0
	1671	2	0	12	£10170	13	7
Steam .. ..					90	0	0
	1671	2	0	12	£10260	13	7

# **SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS**

Table showing amounts and values of materials salvaged during the past five years :—

Year Ended	Waste Paper		Textiles		Kitchen Waste		Ferrous Metals		Non-Ferrous Metals		Miscellaneous		Total	
	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value
31.3.53	623	5515	22	393	482	1695	542	2452	1	114	1	2	1671	10171
31.3.52	555	9205	21	490	449	1326	505	1768			1	10	1531	12799
31.3.51	559	4155	11	147	416	1146	568	1382			1	6	1555	6837
31.3.50	533	3060	11	111	385	978	625	1275			3	6	1556	5484
31.3.49	428	2830	18	209	230	345	558	883			3	21	1237	4288

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made by the  
Sanitary Inspectors :—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	16	9	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	190	62	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	206	71	Nil	Nil

Cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were			No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Cleanliness (S .1)	4	4	1	—
Ventilation (S 4)	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable	5	5	2	—
Other Offences :				
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Total	13	13	3	—



**Outwork.** 152 Outworkers were notified in the August lists as required by Sec. 110 (i) (c) (3).

They were employed as follows :—

Wearing Apparel, making, etc. . . . .	123
Hair Nets . . . . .	1
Lace, lace curtains and nets . . . . .	28
	<hr/>
	152
	<hr/>

Of the 152 Outworkers notified, 182 resided within the Urban District and 5 outside, these latter being re-notified to the Local Authorities concerned.

### DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

The Rodent Officer has dealt most effectively with all complaints received during the year, as well as carrying out survey work in the district. As before, all treatments of domestic premises were carried out free of charge, those in business premises being charged for, in accordance with the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

In my opinion a free service for all, business and domestic premises alike, would be a more equitable system and would encourage prompter notification of infestations in business premises.

All the district sewers were again test baited and treated where necessary. 46 of the rats and mice trapped or poisoned by the Rodent Officer were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for Salmonella etc. All the results were negative.

The following is a summary of the work done in the area during 1952 :—

No. of Complaints received . . . . .	328
No. of Premises treated :—	
Private Dwellings . . . . .	390
Business Premises . . . . .	13
Council Property . . . . .	7
	<hr/>
	410
No. of Visits . . . . .	1857

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

## Summary of Inspections

Housing Act Inspections and Reinspections	..	..	..	1587
Public Health Inspections and Reinspections	..	..	..	935
Overcrowding or rehousing	..	..	..	15
Stables and Pig Styes	..	..	..	44
Animals and Fowls..	..	..	..	18
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	47
Refuse Accumulations	..	..	..	52
Dustbins	..	..	..	783
Vermin	..	..	..	61
Outworkers	..	..	..	161
Factories	..	..	..	71
Schools	..	..	..	27
Shops Act	..	..	..	498
Infectious Diseases..	..	..	..	156
Storage of Petroleum and Carbide	..	..	..	72
Re. Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	23
Number of Interviews	..	..	..	300
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	288
Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	32
Refuse Collection and Salvage	..	..	..	432
Number of Visits made for the purpose of Inspecting and testing				
Drainage to New Buildings	..	..	..	345
Number of Visits made re. Existing Drainage	..	..	..	782
Number of Blocked Drains Cleared by Council Workmen	..			526
Number of Rooms Disinfected in Connection with Infectious				
Diseases	..	..	..	107
Number of premises disinfested	..	..	..	17
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	27
Closet Conversions..	..	..	..	2
Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	6
Housing Records made	..	..	..	16
Hairdressers and Barbers	..	..	..	4
River Pollution	..	..	..	27
				<hr/>
			Total	.. 7461
				<hr/>

## SECTION "E"—HOUSING

## 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	993
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	2522
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ..	12
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	12
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	602

## 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. .. .	605
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## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. ..	78

(2) Numbers of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners .. .. .	62
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	14
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	17
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners .. .. .	15
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	5
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .	nil

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

As pointed out previously it is impossible without carrying out a survey to give figures indicating at all accurately the degree of overcrowding in the district. Even on the standard set by the Housing Act, 1936, and which is considered to be a very low standard, it is thought that the amount of overcrowding is relatively high.

### NEW HOUSES BUILT

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority—Permanent .. .. .	240
Pre-fabricated .. .. .	nil
By private enterprise .. .. .	41
	<hr/>
	281
	<hr/>

This brings the number of post-war houses built to the end of 1952 to 1793.

By the Local Authority—Permanent .. .. .	1208
Pre-fabricated .. .. .	100
By private enterprise .. .. .	485
(Including five rebuilt war-damaged houses)	
	<hr/>
	1793
	<hr/>

### REPORT OF THE HOUSING OFFICER ON THE YEAR 1952

We are indebted to Mr. Hewitt the Housing Officer for the following report concerning the work of his Department :—

	1951	1952
Number of new Houses let .. .. .	173	208
Number of new Bungalows let .. .. .	16	—
Number of Council dwellings which became vacant either by the tenant exchanging into another Council house, or relinquishing the tenancy ..	74	43
Number of Council tenants who exchanged dwellings on the Housing Estates .. .. .	38	61
Number of exchanges effected between the tenants of privately owned houses and Council houses ..	40	45

Number of Applicants housed from the Council's waiting list for housing accommodation .. ..	214	225
Number of New Applications received .. ..	620	615
Number of Interviews and Housing Enquiries carried out .. .. .	3,842	3,917
Number of Visits made by the Housing Officer	977	996

## SECTION " F "

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following information indicates that this most important branch of public health work received its full share of attention from your Sanitary Inspectors during 1952.

#### Summary of Visits to Food Premises

Bakehouses .. .. .	56
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	162
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	207
Other food premises .. .. .	506
Food Inspections .. .. .	123
Milk Sampling .. .. .	94
Water Supply .. .. .	8
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	104
Cafe Premises and Restaurants .. .. .	96
Dairies (Retailers) .. .. .	47
Dairyman's Vehicles .. .. .	45
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1
Licensed Premises and Clubs .. .. .	121
Pigs Inspected .. .. .	19
Mobile Shops and Vans .. .. .	3
Total .. .. .	<u>1592</u>

#### A. Milk Supply

No. of retail distributors (excluding producer-retailers) with dairy premises in the district who are registered with this Local Authority .. .. .	10
--	----



No. of retail distributors with dairy premises in the area of other Local Authorities who are registered to retail milk in this district.. .. .	6
No. of producer-retailers .. .. .	2
No. of persons selling bottled milk only (already bottled when received) .. .. .	55

### **Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949.**

Number of licensed Pasteurisation Plants in the district ..	1
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .	6
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	6
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell sterilised milk .. .. .	3
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.. .. .	11
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Accredited Milk .. .. .	1
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	19
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Sterilised Milk .. .. .	59

### **Milk Sampling**

123 samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory. Of the 123, 119 were reported as entirely satisfactory. Three Pasteurised Milk samples failed to pass the Phosphatase Test and one T.T. sample failed the Methylene Blue Test.

Results of all laboratory tests of samples, whether favourable or adverse, were communicated to the persons from whom the samples were obtained. Six of the satisfactory samples were taken from schools.

Where unsatisfactory results were obtained steps were taken with the dairies concerned to try to prevent a repetition.



On the whole 119 satisfactory samples out of a total of 123 can be taken as a very gratifying result.

**The samples taken were as follows :**

Type of Milk.	No. of Samples taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
T. T.	4	3	1(Failed Methylene Blue Test)
Pasteurised	73	70	3 (Failed Phosphatase Test)
T. T. Pasteurised	35	35	—
Sterilised	11	11	—

**Food and Drugs Act, 1938**

The Nottinghamshire County Council are the Authority responsible for the administration of the above Act and we are indebted to Mr. Gregory, the Chief Food and Drugs Inspector, for the following particulars of work done during 1952.

	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Samples of various food and drugs examined by the Public Analyst ..	65	63	2*
Samples of Milk examined by the Inspector (Gerber Test).. ..	191	171	20†
Samples of Milk submitted to Public Analyst	5	—	5‡
Samples of Milk examined under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1950	72	72	—

‡ The details of the five samples of milk reported by the Public Analyst as unsatisfactory are as follows :—

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Contained small amount of added water | } Producer cautioned |
| 2. Contained 5.0 per cent of added water |                      |
| 3. Contained small amount of added water |                      |
| 4. Contained small amount of added water |                      |
| 5. Contained small amount of added water |                      |

† Of the 20 informal samples reported as unsatisfactory, 19 were found to be deficient due to natural causes, the remaining one was 5 per cent deficient in milk solids, and five formal samples were then taken from the Producer concerned, the results being as set out above under ‡.

\* Two samples of Pork Sausage were found to be sub-standard as follows :—

(a) 19.0% deficient in meat—Prosecution, fined £10 plus £1 15s. 0d. costs.

(b) 19.5% deficient in meat—Prosecution, fined £10 plus £1 15s. 0d. costs.

## B. ICE CREAM

There were at the end of 1952, 134 premises registered in the district for the sale and/or manufacture of Ice Cream. They can be classified as follows :—

No. registered to manufacture ice cream by heat treatment	4
No. registered to manufacture ice cream by the cold mix process	9
No. registered for sale only of ice cream	121

During the year 207 inspections were made of ice cream premises, and 57 samples of ice cream were taken. 8 of these were examined by the Public Analyst for fat content which varied between 8.22% and 12.33%, with an average of 10.32%. The remaining 49 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test at the Public Health Laboratory and below is a summary of the results obtained by the Bacteriologist.

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
43	5	1	—

The following is an explanation of the above grades :—

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue				
1	..	..	..	..	4 hours or more
2	..	..	..	..	2½ to 4 hours
3	..	..	..	..	½ to 2 hours
4	..	..	..	..	0 hours

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory test itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

The above results can be regarded as very satisfactory.

A satisfactory report was also received on one ice lollipop which was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

### CONDEMNED FOOD

The following is a list of the articles of food which were found on inspection by your Inspectors to be unfit for human consumption. In all cases these articles were voluntarily surrendered by the traders concerned :—

<b>Bacon</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Paste</b>
59 lbs.	26 lbs.	5 lbs.
<b>Biscuits</b>	<b>Gravy Powder</b>	<b>Rabbits</b>
23 lbs.	18 pkts.	49 lbs.
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>Horlicks</b>	<b>Sweets</b>
7 bottles	2 jars	55 lbs.
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>Horseradish</b>	<b>Soup Tinned</b>
55 lbs.	39 jars	16 lbs.
<b>Cheese</b>	<b>Jelly</b>	<b>Sausage</b>
21 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	155 lbs.
<b>Chitterlings</b>	<b>Meat Tinned</b>	<b>Stuffing</b>
2 lbs.	203 lbs.	1 pkt.
<b>Chocolate Spread</b>	<b>Meat</b>	<b>Sauce</b>
1 jar	524 lbs.	10 bottles
<b>Cake</b>	<b>Milk Evaporated</b>	<b>Sandwich Spread</b>
31 lbs.	63 lbs.	11 jars
<b>Custard Powder</b>	<b>Onions</b>	<b>Semolina</b>
13 pkts.	7 lbs.	6 lbs.
<b>Cocoa</b>	<b>Preserves</b>	<b>Tripe</b>
1 pkt.	195 lbs.	200 lbs.
<b>Fruit Tinned</b>	<b>Pudding Tinned</b>	<b>Tomatoes Tinned</b>
8 lbs. 1 jar	4 lbs.	837 lbs.
<b>Fruit</b>	<b>Puree (Fruit)</b>	<b>Vegetables Tinned</b>
875 lbs.	10 lbs.	162 lbs.
<b>Flour</b>	<b>Pudding Mixture</b>	<b>Wafers</b>
27 lbs.	1 lb.	30 lbs.

I would like to conclude by expressing my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support, to my Deputy Mr. Jones for his valuable assistance, to the additional Inspectors and the clerical staff of the Department for their loyalty and continued good work, and to Dr. Bebbington and my colleagues in other Departments for their help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. BROWNHILL,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*









